

## THE WORLD.

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## "WORLD" GROWTH STRIKINGLY SHOWN.

The Average Number of "WORLDS" Printed Daily and also the Average Number of Advertisements Published Daily during the First Six Months of the Years 1884 and 1888 were as follows:

1884.	1888.
532.	1,816.

Average Number Advertisements Daily

532.

Average Daily Circulation,

56,749.

288,267.

## THE CONSPIRACY LAWS.

The Labor Convention held at Troy yesterday did good work. It refused positively to be influenced by those who desired to give a political significance to the proceedings, and its proposed agitation for a change in the present Conspiracy laws is entirely legitimate and proper. The substance of the Convention's action was to urge upon organized labor to use all lawful means to obtain a change in the laws of this State such as the workmen believe to be essential to the success of their combinations to obtain the rights and advance the interests of labor, and to support only those candidates for Assembly as will pledge themselves to secure such change.

There may be a difference of opinion as to the expediency of making any radical revision of the law relating to conspiracies against the interests of the trade and commerce of the State. But one thing is certain. If the present provisions of the Penal Code in regard to conspiracy are allowed to remain they ought to be made distinctly applicable to capital as well as to labor, to employers as well as to employees. Let us not have one law for the rich and another for the poor; one law for the dependent workman and another for the independent millionaire.

## ANOTHER WYO RETIRED.

The Who leader, OWEN BAUXEN, who succeeded to his proud position after the gallows had disposed of the old ruler of the gang, DANNY DRISCOLL, was yesterday found guilty of robbery and felonious assault. Every effort was made to avert Owen's fate, but in vain. His sharpness and his influence have heretofore enabled him to avoid the grasp of the law. But this time he is fairly in its clutches, and it is to be hoped that its hold upon him will not readily be removed.

Mr. BAUXEN appeared as witness in his own defense. When he had described how he had generously contented himself with striking the man he had assaulted, first with an iron weight and then with the butt end of a revolver, he indignantly denied that he had attempted to take his life. "Why," said he, scornfully, "he was only two feet away and if I'd wanted to shoot him I couldn't have missed him."

The galleys and the stone walls of Sing Sing are gradually thinning the ranks of the Whys and sending some of their most distinguished leaders into retirement, permanent or temporary. But why does the gang exist? What are the police for? What object is there in having a criminal code and criminal courts if these murderous, thieving, lawless combinations are to be permitted to assemble in the city, to plot their crimes and to terrorize respectable and peaceable citizens.

OWEN BAUXEN should be made to pay the extreme penalty of his offense.

## MOTHERS-IN-LAW AND CHRISTENINGS.

Justice MURRAY claims to be the victim of a mother-in-law in his matrimonial troubles, and the tale he tells in the evidence submitted to Judge BARRETT in the application of his wife for separation is corroborated by domestics who have been in his service.

The cause of the quarrel seems to have been trifling. Judge MURRAY wanted to have his new-born daughter christened CATHERINE VIRGINIA, very pretty and very proper names, especially as they are borne by his wife and hence ought to have been

acceptable to his mother-in-law. But that domestic tyrant, he claims, having against his will established herself by the hearthstone, insisted that the baby should be called "KATE," plain "KATE," after her own mother. To settle the dispute the Judge had the christening performed and gave the child a name himself. This was the straw that broke the domestic camel's back and thence came all the serious trouble and the application of the wife for a judicial separation.

SHAKESPEARE asks, "What's in a name?" Certainly the judgment of unbiased parties will be that the mother-in-law's objections were in both instances unreasonable, and that the father, having an undeniable interest in his own child, had a right to have some voice in the selection of the names it was to bear. It is to be hoped that the case will be a warning to mothers-in-law generally. In such instances it would be well for them to pause and reflect how their own husbands would have relished a similar interference in their purely domestic affairs by their own mothers.

The Aldermen have sent to the Law Committee a resolution requiring all horse-car companies to place guards on the front and sides of their cars so as to render it impossible for a person falling in the road or from the platform to get under the wheels. The idea is a good one, and the ordinance ought to pass.

The Democratic House of Representatives, taking into consideration the earnest desire of the Republican Senators to pass a Tariff Revision bill, will not fix a time for the adjournment of Congress, but courteously leaves the matter in the hands of the Republican Senate. It is pleasant to see a political party thus generous towards its opponent.

The attack on a procession of colored Democrats in this city last night will, of course, be denounced in indignant terms by our contemporary, the Tribune, which is always prompt to condemn political rowdiness.

## FROM MARKET STALLS.

Lafayette, 10 cents.  
Squash, 5 to 10 cents.  
Striped bass, 20 cents.  
Green turtle, 15 cents.  
Pears, 10 cents a quart.  
Plums, 10 cents a quart.  
Peaches, 15 cents a quart.  
Lemons, 15 cents a dozen.  
Tomatoes, 5 cents a quart.  
Cauliflower, 6 to 10 cents.  
Muskmelons, 10 to 15 cents.  
Sea Bass, 12 cents a pound.  
Watermelons, 20 to 30 cents.  
Onions, 5 and 10 cents a quart.  
Red snapper, 30 cents a pound.  
Grapes, 50 cents a five-pound basket.

## WORLDLINGS.

The Mormons have recently sent a missionary from Salt Lake to the Samoan Islands to preach the gospel and drum up recruits among the natives.

May Gould pays his physician, Dr. William Munn, \$50,000 a year, and has contracts for his services for twenty years, or until the time of Mr. Gould's death.

Secretary Bayard is said to have a vein of Swedish blood in his veins. His mother is buried in the churchyard of the first Swedish church in America—that at Wilmington, Del.

## POLITICAL POINTS.

The Business Men's Cleveland and Thurman Club will have a meeting in front of the Sub-Treasury in Wall street in a few weeks.

Commissioner Croker said last evening at the Hoffman House: "Cleveland will have 60,000 more votes in New York City than Harrison."

The colored Cleveland and Thurman League, 150 strong, paraded through the west side streets last evening. They were headed by a band, and were cheered as they marched by the headquarters of the National and State Democratic Committees.

Among the speakers who will address Democratic meetings in this State are Speaker Carlisle, Congressman Mills, Breckinridge, McMillan, McAdoo, Gen. Cuyler and W. Bourke Cockran.

Henry B. Clifford, the young Democratic orator, who is aided in his tariff talk by a \$1,500 stereophonic outfit, has made a great hit in Connecticut and in the western part of this State. His services are in great demand. Mr. Clifford and his stereophonic will shortly be heard and seen in Tammany Hall.

Ex-Congressman John J. Adams will not have much money left after the election. He is betting big on Harrison. The reports that Mr. Adams's election-bet checks have been returned marked "N. G." are false. He has a fat account in the Garfield Bank.

Jacob Hess is willing to wager \$30,000 even up that Harrison will be elected. He will not bet a cent against Gov. Hill.

The Tammanyites of the Fourteenth Assembly District rallied another Cleveland and Thurman banner last evening at the corner of Avenue B and Twelfth street. There were 3,000 people present.

Large accessions are made daily to the Wholesale Dry Goods Cleveland and Thurman Club, and its membership will probably reach 10,000 in a few days. Among the accessions yesterday were 150 of the employees of H. B. Chadin & Co., making 75% of that firm; 150 of the employees of Dunham, Buckley & Co., making 92% in all, and 50 of the employees of Field, Chapman and Turner. Meyer Jonasson, A. Schweb, of the New York Novelty Company, and Mr. Franklin, of C. A. Aufmuth & Co., have been added to the executive committee of the club.

## IS MARRIAGE A FAILURE?

NO END TO THE VIEWS ON THIS MANY-SIDED QUESTION.

There is an increasing impression, however, that it's just as they make it. The query, "Is Marriage a Failure?" can only be answered by the state of felicity and congeniality of our many homes. It cannot be denied that happy families are in the majority, and for the reason that marriage is not a failure, but a success.

It is one of the most sacred and necessary institutions invented by God or man, and no one who attacks it assails the teaching and prudence of its founder, making himself ridiculous in the face of the many examples of success about him.

Go home, my many friends, and instead of kicking because supper isn't ready, whistle some people into doing it for you. By really acting and feeling you will make your wife happy and "home a paradise."

Marriage entered with discretion is a serene and blissful state, and to sever its ties would be to thrust aside the abodes of virtue and tranquility and form "a modern Babylon."

M. DE ROTA.

## Advice in Verse.

To the Editor of The Evening World:

Being a married man of thirteen years' standing, and therefore somewhat interested in the question, "Is Marriage a Failure?" I would respectfully submit the following good advice to your lady readers:

You mustn't be ill-tempered, look sulky or scold. For each rown adds a wrinkle, at least, so we're kind and submissive, yet cheerful and gay. Or you'll break the old promise, love, honor, obey.

And when he comes home on a cold winter's night, Have the house neat and clean, the fire burning bright; His arm-chair placed ready, his slippers well aired, The cloth neatly laid and the supper prepared.

Attend to these rules and you'll certainly find Your husband affectionate, tender and kind. But take this for your comfort, should he prove the reverse, He's your husband, remember, for better, for worse. Jersey City, Sept. 15.

## The Importance of Reciprocation.

To the Editor of The Evening World:

Sad to say, marriage is but too often a failure. But why is this? Many people marry with only a superficial knowledge of each other's character, for "love is blind," which they find out when too late.

All men and women are born to love or be loved, but the various degrees and forms of love manifest themselves in a variety of ways, and it is of the highest importance that in marriage these differences should be taken into account and harmonized, thus enabling the affection of one to reciprocate with the other.

With the progress of mental science it is to be hoped that many of the saddest failures in life, may some day become a thing of the past.

## Not If the Wife Is Wifely.

To the Editor of The Evening World:

I have been married nearly nineteen years, and have not as yet found marriage a failure. My husband does not have to go to any club or anywhere else to find pleasure, for I try to make my home as pleasant as I can, and my husband would rather sit in his own home than go out to any other place.

I think where there is so much unhappiness it lies a great deal to the wife's door in not trying to make home happy. D. P. K.

## A Failure Only by Disposition.

To the Editor of The Evening World:

I for another agree with those that find marriage is not a failure, only as one is disposed to make it so.

I have been married nearly fourteen years, and am better contented with it now than in the first year. I think it just as a married couple make it. If both make up their mind to begin right, to bear and forbear with one another, there is nothing so pleasant as married life.

Mrs. B. A. O.

## Sometimes, For Two Causes.

To the Editor of The Evening World:

Every effect has a cause. Unhappiness in marriage can be traced principally to two causes. They are, firstly, intemperance, and secondly, the difference of religion among the contracting parties. Let your many readers reflect on this and see if it is not true. When these two great causes are absent in married life, happiness, as a rule, is sure to exist.

Brooklyn, Sept. 15.

## The Pain of Parting.

To the Editor of The Evening World:

Parson Cleanhouse, leaving the house of a parishioner after getting outside of a large watermelon—and now I must bid you good day, but I feel a pain at parting.

Mrs. Yeast-Meary, I hope the melon hasn't disagreed with you, sir!

## Guests at the Hotel.

To the Editor of The Evening World:

J. C. Meek, of Washington; H. A. Lewis, of Philadelphia, and C. J. Barnes, of Chicago, are at the Gilesey.

R. Gayley, of Louisville; A. D. Warren, of Worcester, Mass.; and W. Griffin, of Boston, are at the Bartholomew.

C. P. Gunther, of Boston; Paul Mathews, of Washington, and J. G. Stewart, of Glasgow, are at the Albemarle.

Registered at the Brunswick are C. D. Hammond, of Albany; P. D. Armour, Jr., and Peter Van Schick, of Chicago.

At the St. James are E. L. Padden, of Providence; W. W. Clark, of Danville, Va.; and J. H. Smith, of New York.

Among the Surrogate House guests are Henry Warren, of Boston; W. F. Sanders, of Montana; C. L. MacArthur, of Troy; and Lieut. C. Dodge, U. S. A.

Among the Hoffman House guests are W. P. Clark, of Boston; G. E. Mann, of Buffalo; Edgar Wilson, of Cheyenne, and E. G. Griggs, of St. Paul, Minn.

Among the latest arrivals at the Astor House are M. Sharkey, of Providence; H. R. Hildreth, of St. Louis; F. M. Owens, of Philadelphia; F. W. Padden, of Chicago, and Henry Dutton, of Boston.

At the Fifth Avenue Hotel are H. M. Holden, of Kansas City; Benjamin Hoar, of Massachusetts; Charles Dillingham, of Texas; James O'Kelly, of London, and W. G. Hubbard, of Chicago.

Commodore Schley, of Washington; Lieut. J. C. Kiefer, U. S. N.; Carl Henry Wagner, First Lieut. U. S. N.; Capt. P. V. Rogers, of Cuba, N. Y.; Lieut. T. R. Adams, U. S. A.; and Ensign G. T. Cooper, U. S. N., are at the Grand Hotel.

## STORING THEIR SEALSKINS.

NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN LADIES HAVE A UNIQUE METHOD.

A Use for Pawnbrokers Unsuspected by Many People Familiar Enough With the Three-Block Sign—Silver Place Stored in the Home—A Good Deal Learned in a Reporter's Visit of an Hour.

The recent sudden change in the weather, and the sight of young men wearing a discontented air and overcoat, as they were hurried downtown over the "L" to the scene of their daily labors in the too cool morning, suggested to an EVENING WORLD reporter that perhaps the heavier articles of some fellows' wardrobes might still be in the guardianship of their "uncle."

This suggested the uses of the pawnbrokers, and the idea of a visit to one of them to see how things were running. So a visit was made. The three blocks which are the advertisement of this sort of establishment are encountered quite numerous along the Bowery, and one of the largest stores before which they hang was selected by the reporter.

There was an entrance at both front and rear. Going in at the front door he found himself in a large room, the central space of which was fenced off by a broad counter. The ceiling was frescoed, and some of the partition screens were of brass, which glittered as brightly as gold. Back in the middle of the large room was the safe, with an electric appliance to "give away" any would-be burglar.

Against the counter near the door, and at the end also which was nearer the rear, were wooden stalls. In these the applicant for a loan can screen his identity while he is negotiating. They are more ready to give their name and address if no outsider is looking at them. But many of the men and women who came in while the reporter was there stood at the counter and did not go into the little stalls at all.

Three young men in their shirt-sleeves were negotiating the loans. A painted notice in two places told the applicant for loans that the rate on sums of \$100 and under was 3 per cent. a month for the first six months and then 2 per cent., while for sums over \$100 the rate was 2 per cent. a month for the first six months, and 1 per cent. for the following months.

On a table inside were a pair of scales and bundles of clothes wrapped up in paper. "Do you have many overcoats and sealskins left with you in the summer?" said the reporter.

"We don't do much in the matter of clothes, but there are plenty of sealskins left here. They are left all times of the year."

"This doesn't seem to be much of a sealskin neighborhood," said the reporter with a smile.

"No; and the people with the sealskins don't come from this neighborhood. They come from uptown and from Brooklyn."

"Are the things taken as good care of as they are when they are stored regularly in places that make a business of this?"

"Yes. They are taken out and brushed and aired. There is a man who has only this to do."

"Some do; but this is done oftener with silvers than with clothes. Several families bring their plate here when they go out of town for the summer."

"Just when some came in and went into one of the stalls with a bundle. The clerk went over, and opening it, exposed to view a long diamond of sealskin. He examined it for half a minute, and then said: "Fifty dollars."

"Why, that cost three hundred and fifty. Can't you do any better than that for it?"

"No. Fifty dollars," returned the clerk. "All right," said the man. He repeated the clerk filled out a slip of paper in two parts, wrote on each, poured sand over the writing, tore off half and threw it to the man.

A girl of fourteen came in with a large market basket on her arm. She fished out of this two pairs of brand-new shoes, one a man's pair, the other a woman's. They were several sizes smaller than the girl's feet. She said: "Two dollars." The girl took the two dollars and shouldering her basket again, went out.

"I have to be a pretty good judge of a great many things, don't you?" said the reporter.

"Yes. You have to tell gold, diamonds (but not all the time at a glance), work in watches and dry goods. We are getting a good deal of this small trade to-day because it is a Jewish holiday and a number of places are closed."

"Which is your busiest day?"

"Monday is as busy as any. Men will gamble or drink their salary away, and then have to make the wind to get through the week. Sometimes the things may be left here only two or three days."

"What determines the rate of your loan?"

"The way in which the object is likely to sell."

"How often do you have an auction?"

"Once a month. We have to keep a thing a year at least before it can be sold."

The watch was drawn out and passed over to the clerk. He took it, opened the case, then opened the inside and looked at the works. "Stealing!" he said with a little slow smile.

Usually the answer was a little slow. Sometimes they said a definite sum; sometimes they answered: "As much as you will give."

A man came in with a diamond stud. He wanted \$25 on it. The clerk would only give \$20. The man, therefore, took it away. A dreadful old creature, perfumed with whiskey, brought two bracelets.

The clerk looked at them, lifted them and said: "Don't waste them. They're not gold."

"Beant they?" said the old hag in simulated surprise, and went off mumbling to herself.

"How late do you keep open at nights?"

"Inquired the reporter, and he answered: "Only till 6, except on Saturday nights. We're open till 10."

"I should think in your business night would be the best time. People couldn't be seen."

"Oh, if they are that kind of persons they

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